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form wearing a massive crown and terminating in tendrils" is the same kind of resemblance which Vitruvius found between the Ionic column with its volutes and the figure of a woman with her curls. Now he sees phallic emblems in cases where the evolution from tree to post is evident from his own proofs, and again, dropping the phallic theory when it would seem most applicable, he likens such stones as those represented in figs. 152-155 to "columns" and "stone chisels." He speaks (p. 74) of the papyrus as a "tree most prominent on Egyptian monuments," but shows (pp. 105, 106, 125) that he confuses it with the lotus. A careful study of Prof. Goodyear's writings would clear up more than one misinterpretation of Cypriote forms. He claims to be able to classify Cypriote monuments chronologically even to decades, but makes use of such knowledge most sparingly, preserving a proper vagueness when not resting his chronology upon the conclusions of others. He speaks of Kypros as a great caldron, in which divinities and myths are fused. This may justify his use of such compounds as "the Duzi-Tammuz-Adonis-Osiris-Harpocrates child" (poor child!), but does it justify his fusing together two individuals of to-day, as when he speaks (p. 241) of a votive figure being found by Cesnola-Stern? This suggests the possibilities of discoveries having been made by Cesnola-Richter, but the great caldron has not yet given evidence of such a fusion. In conclusion we may add that though as a composition the book leaves something to be desired and the opinions require to be reorganized before they can be considered as science, and though a disagreeable, personal vanity soils many of its pages, we nevertheless welcome these volumes as by far the most important contribution yet made to Cypriote archæology and congratulate the author on the completion of what he himself calls his "first great work."

ALLAN MARQUAND.

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE. *The Mummy*. Chapters on Egyptian Funereal Archæology. With eighty-eight illustrations. 8vo, pp. xvi, 404. Cambridge, University Press. Macmillan & Co., New York, 1893.

The substance of this book was originally written to form the *Introduction to the Catalogue of the Egyptian Collection in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge*. It contains considerable information, thrown into useful shape, which we should hardly expect from the title of the book. One who wishes for information upon the Egyptian mummy, its significance, the various methods of its embalment, its amulets, *ushabti* and other associated objects, its sarcophagus, *stelae*, vases,

&c., and the various kinds of tombs in which the mummy was preserved, will find his curiosity satisfied by a competent authority. In this portion of the book the account of an Egyptian funeral is specially to be commended as a very vivid picture of Egyptian customs concerning the dead. But, beyond the scope suggested by the title, the volume contains a brief history of Egypt, a list of Egyptian dynasties and the dates assigned to them, a list of nomes of Upper and Lower Egypt, the cartouches of the principal Egyptian kings, a catalogue of Egyptian divinities and sacred animals, a long excursus upon the Rosetta stone, and a list of common hieroglyphic characters and determinatives. The book, therefore, is a handy book of reference, and especially useful as an introduction to the Egyptian departments of European museums.

A. M.

F. E. PEISER. *Die hetitischen Inschriften, ein Versuch ihrer Entzifferung.* Nebst einer das weitere Studium vorbereitenden, methodisch geordneten Ausgabe. pp. 128, 4to. Berlin, 1892.

Many attempts have been made, by Sayce, Ménant and others, to decipher the Hittite inscriptions. This work differs from that of his predecessors, in that he follows a very definite method, namely, that which led Grotefend, at the beginning of the century, to decipher the old Persian cuneiform inscriptions. Besides the bilingual inscription of Tarkondemos, and a second in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, there have proved useful a number of impressions of seals with Hittite characters brought from the palace of Sennacherib. As similar contemporary Assyrian seal impressions present the names of princes, the same seemed probable here. Recognizing that some of the seals began with the same characters with which others ended, he reached the conclusion that we have to do with the names Kuštašpi and Pisiri, princes of Kummeh and Gargamiš, and powerful neighbors of the Assyrians. Peiser's supposition, that in the Hittite, like the Egyptian, signs representing a closed syllable were repeated by signs of simple syllables, seems probable, but his comparing the Hittite with Turkish is, to say the least, premature.—P. Rost in *Berl. Phil. Woch.*, 1893, p. 696.

HENRY WALLIS. *Typical Examples of Persian and Oriental Ceramic Art.* London, Lawrence and Bullen, 1893.

This work, when complete, will comprise twenty-five parts, of which only a few have thus far appeared. Each part contains two chromo-lithographs from paintings by the author, as well as a text with additional illustrations. The object of the work is to present specimens of Eastern ceramics, with their dates, and if possible their